

RBP4 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN200017P

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

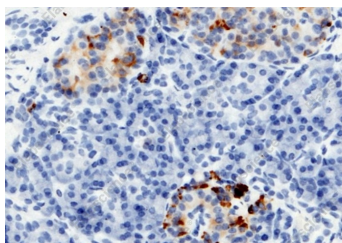
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human RBP4 protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Clone	A861
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

Applications

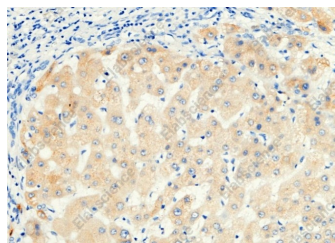
Recommended Dilution

IHC-P	1:50-1:200
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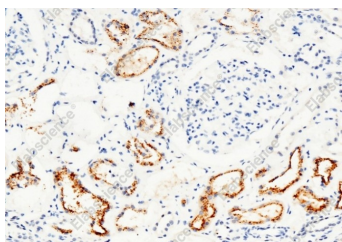
Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human pancreas using RBP4 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human liver using RBP4 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human kidney using RBP4 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

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Rev. V1.3

Retinol (also known as vitamin A) is unstable and insoluble in the aqueous solution. However, retinol becomes quite stable and soluble in plasma due to its tight interaction with retinol-binding protein 4 (RBP4), also known as plasma retinol-binding protein. A prototypic member of the lipocalin superfamily, RBP4 has a beta -barrel structure with a well-defined cavity. It is secreted from the liver, a process requiring the availability of retinol. RBP4 delivers retinol from the liver to the peripheral tissues. In plasma, the RBP4-retinol complex interacts with transthyretin (TTR), also known as thyroxine-binding protein and prealbumin. The retinol-RBP4-TTR complex prevents the loss of RBP4 by filtration through the kidney and increases the stability of the retinol-RBP4 complex. Defects in RBP4 cause retinol-binding protein deficiency, which affects night vision.